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in these departments, we find that the oldest of kindred institutions abroad have been in existence but a third of the century, and yet have taken rank with the first institutions of science, and have greatly enriched its literature with the results of their inquiry and discovery. Entering at once upon their labors, and enjoying the fruits of their successes, we have before us in our country, and upon our own continent, a field from which we should gather fruit for exchange with the whole world of science. If our national vanity makes us jealous even of foreign exploration upon this continent, our national pride, and the just and liberal enterprise of science, should lead us to perform that work for the benefit of mankind. We should demonstrate to the world that republicanism and filibusterism are not identical; and that royal patronage and hereditary wealth are not necessary for the culture of a scientific spirit. With such a field, and such a work before us, we confidently invite the co-operation of our fellow citizens. We open our rooms to the scholar, the merchant, the philanthropist, to each and all without distinction of school or sect. In seeking the advancement of this Society, we are seeking the honor of our city and country. If the day shall come when the American Geographical and Statistical Society shall occupy a building of its own, its ample halls adorned with the historical maps, and the most recent surveys, its library furnished with all that science and travel can supply in its department, and its statistical bureau with all reliable information duly classified, and freely proffered to the editor, the merchant, the manufacturer, the physician, the statesman, and the philanthropist,—they who have built the structure shall win the grateful honor of their generation, and bequeath to posterity a deathless legacy of fame.

TEXAS.

The value of taxable property in Texas has been increased as follows: In 1850 it was $53,563,671; in 1852, $80,754,094; in 1854, $126,981,617; in 1856, $161,504,026; and in 1858, $192,287,377.

GEOLOGY OF NEW JERSEY.*

The principal geological formations in New Jersey cross the State in a N. E. and S. W. direction. The rocks which are so prominent upon the upper part of New York island, and which underlie the whole of it, extend on toward the S. W., appearing on Diamond Reef, just off the Battery, then at the quarantine landing on Staten Island, and again a few miles this side of Trenton, on the Delaware, whence they extend across Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, and on farther south. The line following this range across New Jersey, divides the State into two parts, each of which possesses very marked and peculiar geological features. In studying the geology of the northern region, it may be considered as divided into three parts:

1. The primitive region, embracing its central part, which is the extension of the Highlands.
2. The region lying on the north-west, constituting what is known as the Kittatinny Valley and the Blue Mountains.
3. The S. E. border of the northern division, which is characterized by the red sand-stone as the principal rock, and the ridges of trap which traverse it in various directions.

The primary region toward the N. E. is remarkable for its mountains and for the irregular and broken character of its surface. It seems to be made up of continuous ridges, which are separated by narrow valleys. The passage across the country is laborious, and the promise for agricultural improvement extremely poor. Toward the S. W. the valleys become wider, limestone and other secondary rocks are found, and large portions are noted for their agricultural wealth.

The rock is metamorphic, usually intermingled with gneiss; its strata are highly inclined, and in almost all cases dip toward the S. E. There are several localities, where white limestone is

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* Outline of remarks made by Prof. J. H. Cook, of Rutger's College, New Jersey, before the Am. Geo. and Stat. Soc., on the organization of the Section on Geology, Jan. 28, 1858.